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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

It is a Fact.

That more suffering, disease and distress is alleviated by Dyspepsia Cure than by any other one medicinal preparation extant. It is beneficial in Dyspepsia, general Debility, Lassitude, Weakness, no Appetite, Indigestion, and is an immediate cure for any Disease of the Stomach and Bowels. For sale by J. Fleming & Co.,

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Do You Want Furs?

J. H. Hilleman, No. 75 Wood street, has at present the very finest assortment of dress furs, such as muffs, victorines, cuffs, collars, berthas, &c., done up in all sorts of European styles, and American furs. Call and see the stock, and do not fail to observe that the number is 75. While there see the stock of sleigh and riding robes.

Skates.

James Bown, No. 136 Wood street, has a stock of skates on hand that would grace the shelves of any purveyor of Central Park. Those who would have the proper fashionable to cut the "pigeon wing" upon either of our skating ponds, should now call upon Bown and secure a pair of irons. If you are awkward upon ice, procure a pair of patent skates, on which you can cut your "High Dutch" *ad libitum*, and in case you make a fall there is no one to laugh at you.

See Here.

For Pictures, Catholic Prints, Statues, Rosaries, Holy Water Fonts, and in short all sorts of emblems, the very finest assortment in the city is to be found at Messrs. H. D. Brecht & Bro., No. 128 Smithfield street. The firm is largely in the frame making business, and can furnish frames for the retail trade of all shapes and designs at short notice. The trade can also be supplied with frames or mouldings at low figures.

Skates, Skates.

The skating season is rapidly advancing, and a demand will soon be created for the article of skates In order to accommodate this demand, Messrs. Day & Hayden, No. 38 Wood street, have secured one of the largest assortments of ladies' and gentlemen's skates ever brought to this city, ranging in prices from sixty cents to $10 50 per pair. Tickets for both the skating Parks can be procured at this establishment.

Hardware.

Mr. Samuel Fahnestock, hardware merchant, No. 74 Wood street, has an unusually large assortment of every article in his line on hand, which he is disposing of at low prices. His stock of skates is complete, and embraces all varieties. Mr. Fahnestock is one of our oldest and best known business men, and has acquired a reputation for the excellence of his wares. Mr. Behman, also a well-known hardware man, is connected with this establishment.

Latest from Egypt.

Penney's new extract of the Egyptian Lotus, a new and exquisite perfume for the handkerchief, Cleopatra and the ladies of the present day using the same perfume, Price, one dollar per bottle. Manufactured by F. A. Penney, Brooklyn, N. Y., and by all Druggists and dealers in fancy goods. Equal to the imported. Ask your druggist for it. It is the most reliable article in the market.

Kenwood Boarding School,

For boys. Winter Session begins December 11th. Address Rev. J. P. Taylor, New Brighton, Pa.

Two Cases Piles Cured by Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy.

—Mr. Glass, of Janesville, Wisconsin, writes for the benefit of all whosuffer with the Piles, that he has been troubled for eight years with an aggravated case of Piles, and that his brother was discharged from the army as incurable, (he being quite paralized with the Piles.) Both these distressing cases were cured with one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Pile Remedy. The recommendations of these gentlemen, besides the daily testimonials received by Dr. Strickland, ought to convince those suffering, that the most aggravated chronic cases of Piles are cured by Dr Strickland's Pile Remedy. For sale by druggists everywhere. R. E. Sellers, agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cloak Manufactory.

Bates & Bell are engaged extensively in this branch of their business. Their stock is complete at all times with the novelties of the season; their prices are at the lowest figures, much lower than the same class of goods can be purchased for in New York, and as they are thoroughly conversant with the retail business, their stock will be found complete with saleable goods suitable for the wants of the wholesale trade. 21 Fifth street.

Shawls from One Dollar.

We have now in stock full lines of fashionable Shawls, from the Broadhead Skirt, at one dollar, to the elegant promenade long style of shawls. Can be found in one stock, at the lowest cash prices. Bates & Bell, 21 Fifth street.

January 2, 1866.

Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute opens. Send for catalogue to Rev. R. T. Taylor.

Fashionable Clothing.

Business suits, ready made overcoats, from $30 to $45, at No. 52 St. Clair street. Wm. Ladley & Co.

Fine Furs and Great Bargains.

Fine ladies furs of all the new styles at the extensive and popular hat, cap, and ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. Those buying anything in the ladies' fur line, will find it to their advantage by calling at this fashionable house, before purchasing elsewhere. Ladies' fur hoods, ladies' skating caps, gents' fine fur caps, collars and gloves. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, sign of the large gilt hat.

Prince's

Patent Automatic Organs, School Organs and Melodeons. Forty thousand now in use. Every instrument warranted for five years. None charged for boxing or shipping For sale only by Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street.

The Best Pianos.

Knabe's Pianos are warranted for eight years. For power and sweetness of tone, easy and agreeable touch, and beauty of finish, they have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivaled. Certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Satter, Mosenthal, Mori, Vieuxtemps, Satter, and a large number of the most distinguished professors and amateurs. The highest medals and premiums awarded over all competitors. Charlotte Blume is the sole agent.

The Great Chemist of Europe.

Leibeg, says a nation's virtues can be gauged by the quantity of soap consumed. Those who wish to improve the morals of society can do so by using generously of Sawyer & Harber and Toilet Soap Compound, only 30 cents a cake.

Knabe & Co.'s Unrivalled Pianos.

A splendid fresh stock of Knabe's Pianos just receiving. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth street, sole agent.

Purviance's Card Photographs,

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Country Merchants

Buying dry goods will find that the best place to make their selections, either in the East or West, is Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. We say this much for this firm, because we believe that it is but justice to them to do it; too many of our merchants are of the opinion that goods in assortment, and at the lowest prices, can only be had in the East, and we therefore take great pleasure in saying that this firm will satisfy all who will give them a call that Pittsburgh can furnish them with the goods and at right prices.

They Can't be Improved Upon.

This was the remark we heard from an excellent judge of sewing machines, while operating upon one of the Wheeler and Wilson machines, just purchased by a friend of ours. None can be improved upon day. You can learn all about the price, &c., of these machines, by calling at the agent's, for their sale here, No. 27 Fifth street. With our friend, we say they can't be improved upon.

Dress Goods, Shawls and Cloaks.

Those of our readers in want of them should, in order to get the lowest prices, and see the greatest variety go, before purchasing, to Barker & Co.'s, 57 Market street.

Flannels and Blankets.

Are you wanting these, if so, go to Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street, and save money by buying there.

Cloaks.

Great bargains in these goods can now be found at Gardner & Schieler's, 90 Market street. Cloaks at $6 75, cheap at $10. Cloaks at $10, cheap at $15. Cloaks at $15 50, cheap at $18. Cloaks at $16, cheap at $22. Cloaks at $20, cheap at $28. Cloaks at $22 and $25, cheap at $35.

Country Merchants.

For drugs, patent medicines, dye stuffs, paints or any article in the drug line, should call at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, formerly N. McClarran & Co.'s, 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street.

Fine Perfumery for the Holidays.

For Perfumery, the finest and largest assortment, also, beautiful bridal or basket, fine tortoise shell dressing combs toilet soaps, colognes, toilet sets, Bohemia and cut glass, perfumery bottles, fancy perfume boxes, or for anything in the perfumery, toilet article, or drug line, no house in the city can excel that of R. E. Sellers, successors to N. McClarran & Co.'s, 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth st.

Thanksgiving Day.

The day, though gloomy, passed off pleasantly. The streets were crowded, as also the churches.

Pittock, opposite the postoffice, continues to receive new supplies of almanacs, gold pens, pocket books, pen knives, &c. Call on him soon.

Diaries and almanacs, for **1866**, at Pittock's.

Miss Reignolds, cards of the lady, at Pittock's.

Call and see the engravings at Pittock's.

Several fine books just received at Pittock's.

Now is the time to subscribe for a New York, Philadelphia or Cincinnati daily, or a weekly, or magazine at Pittock's.

Mutual Friend at Pittock's.

In Him and 365 months, for January, at Pittock's.

So beautiful—those card photographs Pittock received yesterday.

Get the Leader—get the Leader at Pittock's.

Wholesale Buyers.

For every description of standard makes of cotton goods, at the very lowest net prices, go to Bates & Bell's, Fifth street.

GRANT'S REPORT.—This document is everywhere read with the greatest relish. Speaking of it, the New York *Times* says: 'There is nothing in military literature or history comparable with it. It is more convincing, more pungent than CÆSAR, more succinct than NAPIER." "What General GRANT, in this report, says about any of his subordinates, about their campaigns or actions, is, as near as may be, the final verdict. The judgments are hardly, in any case, reversible."

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 9, 1865. NO. 77.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Logan and the Mexican Mission.

THE CONTESTED SEAT OF SENATOR STOCKTON.

Three Hundred Appointments to Regular Army.

No Truth in Butler's Appointment to Command in Richmond.

Ohio Troops to be Mustered Out.

Anticipated Trial of Jeff. Davis.

Our Commercial Relations with China.

Gen. Logan will Probably Accept the Mexican Mission.

Operations of the Freedmen's Bureau

Tennessee Representatives to be Admitted to Congress.

The Joint Resolution on Reconstruction.

McDougall and Saulsbury Exempted from Duty on Committees.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 8.

General John A. Logan

Has just reached here from the West, and has already had an interview with Secretary Seward. General Logan has not yet fully decided to accept the Mexican Mission. It is intimated that his views on the Monroe doctrine are not so placid as those prevailing in other quarters. If this prove true, his acceptance of the appointment of Minister is by no means certain.

The Case of Senator Stockton.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will take up the case of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, at an early day. The protest against the legality of his election is being urged by some members of the New Jersey Legislature.

About Three Hundred 2d Lieutenants

Are to be immediately appointed in the regular army. The number will be equally apportioned among the congressional districts. All applicants must have served two years in the volunteer service and been honorably discharged therefrom. A board is in session to examine the testimonials of candidates, and select such for personal examination as may seem fitted. There is

Not one Shadow of Truth

In the report that General Butler is to be assigned to command in Richmond.

Thanksgiving Observance.

To-day has been observed like the Sabbath. Business of all kinds has been completely suspended, while divine service has been held in all of the churches. The President attended Rev. Dr. Gurley's Presbyterian Church.

Major General Fred. Steele,

Who has recently been assigned to the command of the Department of Oregon, arrived here to-day, preparatory to his departure to the Pacific.

Promoted.

Colonel Boynton, formerly of the 35th Ohio, was to-day appointed Brevet Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious services in the field

To be Mustered Out.

The One hundred and ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteers, now stationed at Alexandria, are making preparations to be mustered out. They will return to Ohio in a few days.

Jeff. Davis's Trial.

Charles O'Connor, who has been retained as counsel for Jefferson Davis, arrived here to-day on business connected with the anticipated trial in Davis's case.

The Chinese Mission.

The Department of State has been busily engaged for some days in preparing the dispatches for Anson Burlingame, Minister to China. They will be completed in a day or two, when he will start at once for his post. His new instructions look to a more enlarged sphere of commercial relations with that empire.

The Mexican Mission.

General Logan had a protracted interview with the Secretary of State to-day. The whole ground of the Mexican imbroglio was fully discussed, and the views of the Administration were clearly set forth. The General desired this before he made up his mind whether he would accept. The probabilities now are that he will accept.

Collision Between Freedmen and Militia.

A letter from New Orleans, just received here says: News has just reached the city of a collision which occurred last night at Grenada, Miss., between the State Militia, searching for arms among the freedmen, and a squad of the latter, assisted by some colored soldiers. It is reported that several of the militia were wounded.

A Protracted Session of the Cabinet

Was held to-day and no visitors were therefore admitted to the White House. Every member was present but Attorney General Speed, who was representing the Government in the Supreme Court.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

Reports now arriving at the Bureau of Freedmen, &c., gives accounts of the manner in which the business of that bureau is being carried on in the South Western States. Hospitals and camps are being provided for the sick freedmen, and a large number have already been established. The work is being pushed with energy, leaving a deficiency on all calls, when the war closed, of 162,496. This does not include 120,000 "new hands" converted from idle consumers, to producers.

Yesterday, as the Provost Marshal of this department was passing by the Treasury building, he was struck by a man who seemed to be somewhat under the influence of liquor. The provost guard arrested the individual, who proved to be an ex-captain of the regular army, who has been handed over to the civil authority.

It is said the President to-day pardoned one hundred and fifty Texans, all of the twenty thousand dollar class, and General Pettitt, of Tennessee.

An order has been issued from the Adjutant General's office, for the release of eleven more of the prisoners confined at Fort Whipple. This leaves but nine persons confined at that fort.

Yesterday, Hon. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, received a letter containing fifteen dollars from a lady, who presented it to him as her contribution towards liquidating the war debt.

Comptroller Clark, of the Currency Bureau, has decided that ladies cannot act as directors in National Banks, as the laws do not recognize them as citizens.

In response to inquiries, Gen. Pope replies that deserters, whose regiments are still in service on the plains, will be dishonorably discharged, without pay or allowances.

General Howard's report on freedmen's affairs is hopeful. He does not think there will be much suffering during the winter.

The Southern delegates will generally return home soon. Many Members of Congress are calling upon the President to-day.

It is denied that Mr. Lay mond has been offered the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and further states that he is not pressing claims of his own against those of older members.

Some doubts having been expressed as to the authenticity of the list previously published of some of the subscribers to the rebel loan in England, the complete list is given of the hundred holders on the rebel books at the payment of the last interest, about November, 1864. This list also shows whether that payment of interest was received or not by each individual. The bonds vary in amount from $250 to $1,000 each. It is reported that about $800,000 in excess of the original three millions was surreptitiously placed on the London market by the rebel agents. It is said that Mr. Delane, of the London *Times*, and others, denied that they were subscribers to this loan, if the list may be accepted for the fact, as the lists show that they did not receive the last payment of interests, or their names may have been entered to secure their influence without calling upon them for subscription. Personal sketches are given of some of the rebel bondholders, whose names appear on the official rebel lists as entitled to interest at the last payment, on or about the month of November, 1864.

ABSTRACT OF THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Review of Military Operations During the Year—Strength of the Army—The Nation's Readiness for War—How a Nation Resolves Itself into an Army and Back Again to Civilians—The Fighting Weight of the Country.

The report of the Secretary of War is a very elaborate document, reviewing the entire military operations since the commencement of the last session of Congress. The appropriations to that Congress amounted to $486,249,113 70. The military estimates for the next fiscal year are $33,811,961 83, which are based upon a standing force of 50,000 men, so organized as to admit of an increase, without additional organization, to 82,000 troops of all arms.

The national military force numbered on May 1, 1865, 1,000,516 men, of whom more than 800,000 have been mustered out. "What has occasioned this reduction of force and expenditure," says the Secretary, "it is the object of this report to explain."

The argument proceeds to recapitulate the position of affairs at the commencement of the last session of Congress, enumerating the Executive and legislative measures, the action of those of the rebels, and describing, at some length, those military operations which have become familiar in the history of the present conflict. May 1, 1864, Was 970,710 men, of whom 664,396 were present for duty, and 306,314 were sick or were in the Department of Washington, 12,000; in the Army of the Potomac, 119,948 in the Department of the Cumberland, 60,773; in the Army of the Tennessee, 56,113; in the Department of the Tennessee, 30,613; in the vicinity of Fort Monroe and North Carolina, and the Department of the Gulf, 42,000; in the Department of the Mississippi, in the Northern States, in New Mexico, on the Pacific and elsewhere, 95,257. Were on furlough or on leave, 66,290 absent on furlough or as prisoners of war, 109,200 on detached service, and 15,185 absent without leave.

Military operations west of the Mississippi, in Virginia, and Tennessee, during the Atlanta campaign, and elsewhere, are severally recounted, on the first of March, 1865, 992,586 men were reported present for duty. The number of troops whom does not vary greatly from that given above. The operations before Fort Fisher, in the Carolinas, and in the Shenandoah Valley, and Sheridan's Winchester campaign, are alluded to, and the campaign against the Richmond and Petersburg defences.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

The operations having been brought down to the status of the final campaign and the surrender of the rebellion, the report proceeds to detail the measures that have been adopted for the reduction of the military establishment. It is stated that

"These measures have been carried into effect from time to time, as the exigencies of the service would admit. It will be seen from the report of the Provost Marshal General that a large number of soldiers have already been mustered, paid off, and disbanded. Further reduction is contingent upon the question whether the present services of a great number of staff, field and general officers were no longer required. Of these, some have resigned, and others have been honorably mustered out. No doubt in many instances it has been painful for gallant and accomplished officers to be relieved from duties which they have become accustomed and where they have won honorable distinction, but it is to the credit of the volunteer service that they have recognized the obligation of the Government to reduce the military force as rapidly as on the occasion that called it into existence, and that their only solicitude has been to not been importunately urged against the necessities of the service.

"The disposition of the Veteran Reserve Corps presented some considerations of a peculiar nature. It was the inclination of the Department to retain it in service as a part of the army of Congress. But inquiry showed that a very small per cent. of enlisted men were content to remain in the corps, that the officers have therefore been discharged, and superannuary officers mustered out."

THE NATION'S READINESS FOR WAR.

The Secretary assures the people that none need feel apprehension in day or hour, that our army is so suddenly reduced to a peace footing, even if certain international questions are threatening disturbance in the near future. His remarks on this point are somewhat significant:

"The troops disbanded were chiefly volunteers, who went to the field to uphold the system of free government established by their fathers, and which they desired to hand down to their children. Their toils and sufferings, their hardships, battles and victories, secured to them the value of that Government to them; so that any new rebellion would encounter equal or greater force from that source. Nor none can ever spring up with such advantages at the start, or be conducted with superior means and skill, or with more willing hearts. Foreign war would intensify the national feeling, and thousands, once misled, would rejoice to atone their error by new deeds of valor in the fling. The question of time in which armies could be raised in such a juncture, or rebel invasion is therefore, the only question resting to troops. Our experience on this point is significant. When Lee's army surrendered, thousands of recruits were pouring in, and men were discharged from recruiting stations and rendezvous in every State. On several occasions, when troops were promptly needed to avert impending disaster, vigorous exertion brought forward the field from remote States, with incredible speed. Officers and men who, after the close of the campaign in the Peninsula, in 1862, over 80,000 troops were enlisted, organized, armed, equipped and sent into the field in less than a week. Thirty thousand troops have repeatedly gone to the field within four weeks. And 90,000 infantry were sent to the battle fields, from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin within twenty days.

"When the rebellion commenced, the nation was a stranger to war. Officers had little experience; privates had none. But the present generation of men in this country are now veteran soldiers. For the battle, the march or the siege, they are already trained. The camp is almost a home in the tented field as in the farm-house, the nonmanufactory or the shops. No time is required to train them. The sight of the rifle pit and telegraph determines the time required to raise an army in the United States.

"As to arms and ammunition, the new levies needed armies were allowed to take home their arms at a nominal price. Hust is not likely to be called on for any more than has been borne through the campaigns of 1864 and 1865. The Government retains in its arsenals more than a million of the best quality of arms and equipments. The artillery on hands tasks like packing for its means of storage. The manufacture of ammunition requires materials for which we have in some cases received imperfect curtailed supplies they could be had cheaper. For this reason, and to guard against any mischance, three years' stock of ammunition, manufactured, has already been kept in store, and the supply on hand is ample for any war that can be waged against us by any nation.

"As clothing, transportation and subsistence after calling into service all the clothing, teams and rations all damaged or irregular clothing, the stock of clothing and material in the Quartermaster's depot is sufficient to make up troops that may be called into service. The water transports and rolling stock, mules, wagons and harness have been reduced to a number adequate to the movement and supply of larger forces in less time, than had heretofore been deemed possible. Whether the present force is or is disposing of this transportation, but it remains in this country, and can answer any exigency."

He apprehended no difficulty in procuring subsistence and concluded that in the event of sudden the exigency calling for an exhibition of military power, it could be promptly met. With our reduction, he says, the people of the nation, while in the midst of peace, is prepared for war.

The present military organization, with its nineteen departments, is then described, with which the public will be familiar.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Recruiting for the regular army still goes on, and several thousand applications for commissions are on file. Hereto these have been conferred by promotion from the ranks, but a Board has now been established, which possesses the requisite number, to examine applicants. Two years' actual service in the war is indispensable for appointment.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

A well-organized militia system is regarded as highly important, and it is intimated that a practical plan has been devised, which will be presented for the consideration of Congress. Provision for the waste of women and children, and the support of the families of the soldiers will also be recommended, though the Secretary gives no opinion whether this duty can best be performed by the National Government or the several State authorities.

THE MUSTER-OUT OF TROOPS.

The arrangements for mustering out the troops have been delayed by the failure of the Paymaster General to furnish the rolls of which the public are familiar.

The entire number of negro troops enlisted during the war was 178,975. These loss, from all causes, except muster-out, was 80,178—nearly 50 per cent. The number remaining in the service after the execution of existing orders for muster-out, will be 53,621. There were 9,000 applications for commissions in colored regiments, of which 2,318 were appointed.

TROOPS RAISED DURING THE WAR.

The aggregate quotas under all calls, up to April 14, 1865, was 2,759,049, the terms of service ranging from three months to three years; 2,656,553 men under these calls, leaving a deficiency on all calls, when the war closed, of 102,496. This does not include 120,000 "new hands" converted from idle consumers, to producers. Tables are given showing the number of white and colored men under each call, the number held to personal service, and number of substitutes.

WHAT IT COST.

"The Paymaster General reports that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, $7,839,225 67 were paid to the regular army, while $300,778,-305 06 were paid to volunteers, and that the total disbursements since June 30, 1861, to the date of his report, amount in the aggregate to $632,694,-936 37. Payments amounting to $270,000,000 have been made to about 800,000 discharged soldiers. The highest number of additional paymasters in service during the fiscal year was 167; the number now in service is 61. Those who have retained in service have been paid to June 30, 1865, and many organizations to August 31, 1865, and all discharged troops in full to date of discharge.

"The battlefield payments of bounties to soldiers and three months' additional pay to officers mustered out that has fallen due by reason of muster out, amounts to $91,750,000.

"The whole sum disbursed by the pay department since the commencement of the war, viz., from July 1, 1861, to July 1, 1865, amounts to $1,029,230,000.

"The total losses and defalcations during the same period, of nothing, should be recovered, amount to the sum of $514,000, and it is believed that not less than half of this amount will be recovered. The total expenses of disbursement including all pay and allowances, commutation of quarters, fuel, and travelling expenses, for four years and four months, amount to $6,120,000."

Operations in the Bureaus of the Commissary General, the Surgeon General, the Quartermaster General, the Engineer of Ordnance, the Signal Corps, the Military Telegraph, the Judge Advocate General, and the Freedmen's Bureau, each receive their share of attention, as do also the military prisoners. We find, between the 1st of January, 1865, and October 20, 1865, 88,882 prisoners of war, besides 17,128 prisoners surrendered in the different rebel armies, and released on parole.

SALES IN THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

A very small amount of material in the Quartermaster's Department has been sold since the cessation of hostilities. Over 1,500 miles of railroad have been restored to their former owners, houses, vessels, mills, horses, &c., have been disposed of as rapidly as possible, realizing a large amount for the Government.

The manufacture of cannon has been continued, for the purpose of arming the permanent fortifications, with the exception of 500 new muskets, however, are being made, there being about a million and a half of small arms on hand.

The report concludes with the Secretary's opinion of the causes which led to the overthrow of the rebellion, principal amongst which are the anti-slavery policy of the Government, the evident purpose of the people to maintain the Union, and the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. He concludes as follows:

"Looking to the causes that have effected the national deliverance, there seems no room henceforth to doubt the stability of the Federal Union. These causes are permanent, and must always have an active existence. The majesty of national power has been exhibited in the courage displayed by our citizens, and the supremacy of rebellion is witnessed by the hopeless end of the great rebellion."

Receipts and Payments at the State Treasury.

The following is a summary of the receipts at the State Treasury, Harrisburg, from the 1st day of December, 1864, to the 30th day of November, 1865, both days inclusive:

Lands	$ 39,521 17
Auction commissions	17,648 75
Auction duties	68,319 61
Tax on bank dividends	14,139
Tax on corporation stocks	1,237,561 18
Tax on real and personal estate	1,948,236 10
Tax on writs, deeds, &c	57,317 51
Collateral inheritance tax	214,351 91
Tavern licenses	105,584 73
Retailers' licenses	305,848 73
Sample licenses	709 00
Theatres, circus and menagerie licenses	2,457 05
Billiard room, bowling saloon and pedlers' licenses	3,931 73
Brokers' licenses	19,785 79
Patent medicine licenses	21,291 71
Distillery and brewery licenses	5,445 20
Millers' tax	1,497 21
Militia fines	1,142 50
Foreign insurance agencies	120,551 98
Premiums on charters	90,734 62
Pamphlet laws	921 00
Sales of public property	919 73
Premiums on loans	74 50 81
Escheats	1,012 84
Dividends on bridge stocks	80 00
Tree planting fund system	1,150 24
Pennsylvania railroad companies, bond No. 8 redeemed	100,000 00
Interest on bonds	13,750 00
Refunded cash	170 74
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Fines and forfeitures	1,423 20
Fees of the public officers	7,898 08
Cases of conscience	800 00
Total	$8,219,480 07
Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1864, available	1,942,803 68
Deprecidated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,032 00
	$1,983,835 68
	$8,208,225 50

Summary of the Payments at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1864, to the 30th day of November, 1865, both days inclusive:

Expenses of Government	$616,776 39
Military expenses, ordinary	1,048 85
Military expenses per act of April 16, 1864	42,125 07
Military expenses per act of April 22, 1864	244,100 31
Military expenses per act of March 17, 1865	8,375 15
Military expenses per act of May 4, 1864	5,000 00
Military expenses per act of May 6, 1863	41,780 18
Military expenses per act of August 9, 1861	200 00
Military expenses per act of August 22, 1864	528 70
Military expenses per act of August 24, 1861	11,258 45
Military expenses per act of August 6, 1861	6,311 79
Military expenses per act of March 16, 1865	20,220 75
Military expenses per act of March 17, 1865	841 99
Pensions and gratuities	6,646 22
Charitable institutions	272,780 40
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania	12,276 77
State Normal School	15,000 00
Schools of design for women	4,250 00
Common Schools	3,558,609 28
Commissioners of sinking fund, viz: Loans, &c., redeemed....$1,705,267 88	
Interest on loans....1,975 00	1,707,242 88
Interest on loans	1,994,680 07
Domestic credits	1,382 94
Damages by mobs	5,000 00
Damages by rebel raids in 1863	95 45
National Cemetery Association at Gettysburg	11,092 00
Schuylkill county riots in May, 1862	1,040 11
Special commissioners	781 09
State library	3,937 04
Public buildings and grounds	20,600 62
Extension of capitol building	55,922 31
Houses of refuge	46,000 00
Berks' claims	41,250 00
Escheats	1,009 77
Free banking system	977 12
Compensation and commissioners	501 00
Mercantile appraisers	885 78
Amendment to the constitution	1,589 50
Miscellaneous	16,160 18
	$8,708,325 95

Balance in the treasury, Nov. 30, 1865, available | $2,373,099 14
Deprecated funds in the treasury, unavailable | 41,002 00
| | $2,414,700 14
| | $8,208,225 95

A SHARP FINANCIAL DODGE.—Some years ago the State of Tennessee loaned to the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, some half a million dollars, with which to help the company to complete the road. These bonds had twenty years to run, and the recipients were required to pay into the fiscal agents of the State, the Bank of Tennessee, the interest regularly as it fell due. In 1862, the bank decamped with a payment just made of ten thousand dollars, going with the money. And rendering it impossible for the railroad company to make their periodical deposits, as required by law. Afterwards, on the overturn of the war, combined with the fact that the interest remained unpaid, the bonds went down to sixty cents on the dollar, and the State, on behalf of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, Mr. Guthrie, the president, quietly bought them all up gradually, paying, in the majority of Tennessee being depleted, Mr. Guthrie was called upon to procure funds to settle, expecting to reap a harvest of greenbacks, and to replenish the empty vaults. Instead of the money, Mr. G. produced his bonds, from which there was no escape. The State received them at par, and the railroad company secured a profit of over two hundred thousand dollars, besides getting rid of a heavy debt.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON CROP.—The Florida correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, treating on the cotton crop, says: "It may be a man believed all the protestations of the Southern planters, he would expect to see a very small cotton crop next year, if any at all. Doubtless there will be a less breadth of land planted than in 1865, because double the number of acres that are planted will not yield it to the full capacity, for lack of reliable laborers; but I shall expect to see the crop of next year equal if not come to the crop of 1860 and half that of 1861. Of course, if the full breadth of land is planted, and shoulder arms, and the season favorable, there will be a large crop. With our reduction, the people of the nation, while in the midst of peace, is prepared for war.

The present military organization, with its nineteen departments, is then described, with which the public will be familiar.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

Recruiting for the regular army still goes on, and several thousand applications for commissions are on file. Hereto these have been conferred by promotion from the ranks, but a Board has now been established, which possesses the requisite number, to examine applicants. Two years' actual service in the war is indispensable for appointment.

MILITIA SYSTEM.

A well-organized militia system is regarded as highly important, and it is intimated that a practical plan has been devised, which will be presented for the consideration of Congress. Provision for the waste of women and children, and the support of the families of the soldiers will also be recommended, though the Secretary gives no opinion whether this duty can best be performed by the National Government or the several State authorities.

THE MUSTER-OUT OF TROOPS.

The arrangements for mustering out the troops have been delayed by the failure of the Paymaster General to furnish the rolls of which the public are familiar.

The entire number of negro troops enlisted during the war was 178,975. These loss, from all causes, except muster-out, was 80,178—nearly 50 per cent. The number remaining in the service after the execution of existing orders for muster-out, will be 53,621. There were 9,000 applications for commissions in colored regiments, of which 2,318 were appointed.

TROOPS RAISED DURING THE WAR.

The aggregate quotas under all calls, up to April 14, 1865, was 2,759,049, the terms of service ranging from three months to three years; 2,656,553 men under these calls, leaving a deficiency on all calls, when the war closed, of 102,496. This does not include 120,000 "new hands" converted from idle consumers, to producers. Tables are given showing the number of white and colored men under each call, the number held to personal service, and number of substitutes.

WHAT IT COST.

"The Paymaster General reports that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, $7,839,225 67 were paid to the regular army, while $300,778,-305 06 were paid to volunteers, and that the total disbursements since June 30, 1861, to the date of his report, amount in the aggregate to $632,694,-936 37. Payments amounting to $270,000,000 have been made to about 800,000 discharged soldiers. The highest number of additional paymasters in service during the fiscal year was 167; the number now in service is 61. Those who have retained in service have been paid to June 30, 1865, and many organizations to August 31, 1865, and all discharged troops in full to date of discharge.

"The battlefield payments of bounties to soldiers and three months' additional pay to officers mustered out that has fallen due by reason of muster out, amounts to $91,750,000.

"The whole sum disbursed by the pay department since the commencement of the war, viz.,

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER ASIA

The Spanish-Chilian Imbroglio.

Spain Disposed to Back Down.

ADMIRAL PAREJA TO STOP PROCEEDINGS.

European Powers to Settle the Difficulty.

The Cattle Plague Increasing.

Meeting of Bondholders of A. & G. W. R. R.

Military Riot at Montaigne.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.

Reward Offered for the Fenian Stephens.

LATE COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HALIFAX, December 8.—The steamer Asia from Liverpool at noon on the 25th, and Queenstown on the 26th, arrived here at ten o'clock A. M. Her dates are two days later than those already received.

The Fenian's dispatch from Dublin announces that Stevens, the Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood in Ireland, escaped from prison at two o'clock on the morning of the 24th ult. His escape, and the mystery attending it, caused great excitement.

In the Court of Queen's Bench at Dublin, the Lord Chief Justice delivered the unanimous judgment of the Court, refusing the writ of error on appeal applied for by the Fenians, on the ground that it was shown that a fair and impartial trial could not be had in Dublin.

The *Star* says that Parliament will probably meet on 24th of January to organize, and that the regular business of the session will commence on the 30th of January, when the Queen's speech is delivered. The question of parliamentary reform shows an increasing agitation.

Additional details are published of the dismissal of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh by a one of the most terrible known for many years. The weather continues very boisterous.

It is understood that the Parliamentary Commission on railways will be adverse to the transfer of railway management to the Government.

The latest official report in regard to the cattle plague says that it is on the increase.

As a result of the failure of the Grand Western Railroad stockholders Sir Morton Peto and Mr. Forbes made elaborate statements and resigned their seats in Parliament. Some of the blue, which they represented as most encouraging.

A military riot was reported at Montaigne, between a large body of Zouaves and some citizens, in which several persons were killed. Wounded on either side.

SPAIN.—A report was current in Paris that Spain had accepted the friendly and French arguments of her willingness to accept the mediation of European powers in the Chilian difficulties. The Spanish Government favors an international arbitration for the settlement of the difficulties.

A Paris journal says that Napoleon had promised the deputation that waited on him, that efficient protection should be given for the protection of French commerce in Chili.

The reply of the British foreign office to the memorial of the bondholders of the Peruvian railroad was sent on the 15th to the British Minister at Lima, and the memorialists may rest assured that Earl Russell will do everything he will use its best endeavors to bring about a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the present disastrous state of things.

LIVERPOOL, November 25.—The steamship Propontis, from Boston, has arrived safely. The steamship Java, from New York, arrived here at one o'clock this afternoon, after seven days' passage. Both ships left on the 18th.

PARIS, November 25.—The Paris *Patrie* promulgates the statement that the Spanish correspondence has brought a rumor from New York, announcing a rupture of the relations between Great Britain and the United States, and a declaration of war by the United States. Some London journals have credited the rumor. Private information, however, allows it not to give a full credence to it. It appears in some of the American journals, and the *Charleston Daily Courier*, of the 30th of November, says: "Little is to be learned from financial speculations. We are informed that the bill for the relief of the South, introduced by its announcement, and its authors have turned it to account. In regard to the political excitement, we have their speech to show their own interests as regards England and Mexico. They would like at all cost to throw apart from the hatred entertained in the north against England, and at the same time favor the last attempt of the Juarists policy in Mexico. Thus, with that object in view, the rumor was served up of a difference between Paris and Washington, and the withdrawal of Bank troops; but all these reports are false, and they serve only to elicit the declaration that the most perfect harmony exists between the Tuileries and the American authorities.

London, December 25.—The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says that a cabinet council of the Emperor Napoleon was held on the 24th, at which it was unanimously agreed to back out of the Chilian difficulty, and that imperative orders have been sent to Admiral Pareja to stop proceedings, report progress, and await instructions from Madrid.

Earnest negotiations are proceeding, however, to

he Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9.

THE WEEK.

It is but feeble language to say that the public events of the week have been grand and glorious. If a master's hand could embody them in a great historic picture, it would present to the eye figures, sums and suggestions in harmony with the highest triumphs of thought or fancy. The organization of the first Congress after our four years of sanguinary conflict has been effected with a calmness and dignity exceeding that of ordinary times of peace. No disturbing violence of passion has accompanied the dispossal of claims to membership from the Insurrectionary States. The temporary decision on the one hand and the acquiescence on the other is auspicious of future adjustment and harmony. The message of the President, embracing subjects of thrilling interest, is marked by the cool wisdom and justness of its utterances. The Cabinet Reports, all complete and cheering, demonstrate the equability and energy with which the machinery of republican government has moved even in troublous times. Armies and navies of unparalleled magnitude have been dissolved, as if by magic, when no longer needed for the welfare of the country, and the whole nation has recognized these events and their antecedents. In every city and town and hamlet, the voice of thanksgiving has ascended to the Father of mercies for a country in peace, freedom and unity.

The political events and utterances of the Capital have quickened the grateful and joyous emotions of the whole nation. There is a buoyancy in the spirits and brightness in its hopes. There is universal confidence between the Government and the people. Both are conscious of loyal and virtuous purposes, and each reposes an unsuspecting reliance on the wisdom and fidelity of the other.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

It is highly gratifying to learn, as we do from the official report, that the revenue exceeded the expenditures, in the year ending June 30th, 1865, by eight hundred and sixty-one thousand dollars. It appears, however, that the estimates for the next year present different figures—the expenditures to exceed the revenue by twelve hundred and seven thousand dollars. For this the surplus of the past three years is more than an offset. So that the condition of the department is every way satisfactory. The opening of mail routes again in the Southern States, of course, will add greatly to the expenditures, and as in former times without bringing proportionate revenue. By the gradual improvement of that part of the country and its population, this disproportion will grow less and less. The reading and writing population is that which sustains the postoffice arrangements. This will be certainly and largely increased both among whites and blacks in the South. From the figures and statements of the report, we should think there was great room for reform in the mail affairs in the direction of Salt Lake, Santa Fe, and Oregon. The entire income of the past year was over fourteen and a half million dollars. Excellent recommendations are embodied in the report, the correct principle suggesting them, that the increase of conveniences will increase the revenue of the Department.

The importance of the Postoffice Department can hardly be held at too high an estimate by the citizens of an enlightened and free country. There is no other that comes so frequently and directly into individual use. Every individual, therefore, in the country may congratulate himself on the extension of mail facilities and the energy and economy with which the Department is conducted. Mr. DENNISON has brought to his official work the knowledge and fidelity which its great extent and numerous details render indispensable.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The interpretation which this doctrine, little less sacred than the constitution itself, has received at the hands of the President, will reassure not only our people but the nations of the earth that it it is not to be surrendered, if all the energies of the Republic are sufficient to maintain it. The language of the President, while it is not belligerent, has no doubtful meaning. The French Emperor will probably understand the meaning, but it is said that there is no fear on this account; that, perceiving the settled will of the nation, he has chosen compliance rather than resistance. He is not a wise ruler who ventures to trifle with the settled convictions and fixed will of this nation on this question. At the same time there will be no losing sight of what is wise, or sacrifice of necessary prudence on our part. Thus far, time has done much to demonstrate the folly of the attempt to overthrow Republicanism in Mexico. It will continue to work to our advantage, while the earnest words of the President will accelerate the only solution which will be be permitted of the problem involved in the attempt to convert a neighboring Republic into a Monarchy.

COTTON.—The estimates of the amount in the United States do not agree. A circular from a New Orleans house gives it at two millions of bales, of which one million had up to November 30th, reached the Atlantic ports. Consul DUDLEY, of Liverpool, having made personal and particular inquiries in this country, places the entire amount, including the present crop, at seven hundred thousand bales. This former statement, from the position and opportunities of the parties making it, we deem worthy of the greater confidence. In either estimate an admission of a larger crop for the present year is made, than would be expected if half the stories were true about the negroes and their working. Considering the circumstances of the country, we rather wonder that so much has been done in the way of raising crops. And from the good beginning of the system of free and paid labor, we anticipate a speedy advancement, so that by another year the valuable staple will have got back to its old amount and price. We should not be disposed to make only large financial calculations on the contrary hypothesis. Those who think otherwise have the liberty to experiment for themselves.

THE DIFFERENCE.—On the close of our late terrible rebellion, the voice of British humanity was piteously raised to deprecate the slaughter of the surrendering insurgents. Perhaps the complacent pleaders are this moment congratulating themselves on the efficacy of their virtuous mediation between a bloodthirsty republicanism and its prostrate victims. At any rate, the historic fact presents itself to their astonished eyes, that during a four year's conflict with rebellion and for a half year after complete triumph over it, not one life has been sacrificed to vengeance by this monstrous republicanism, and not one has yet, under judicial procedure, expiated his crimes on the gallows.

We need no longer go to the Ganges for illustration of the British mode of dealing with overpowered insurgents. The Jamaica negroes have been slaughtered by the hundred and the thousand, less to satisfy justice than to inspire terror. Massacre has held bloody sway among the infatuated and helpless race. We have no objection to the civilized world beholding the contrast between British action and ours, if they have none to a like view of their action towards conquered rebels, compared with their humane appeals to us.

LIGHT-HOUSES.—Light-houses to the number of eighty-six, are to be established along the southern coast of the United States. This will be good news to mariners, as it is indeed to all. The rebels put out the lights. It was one of the earliest developments of their vandalism. The United States Government re-lights them. This does not favor the idea that the Government wished to extinguish those States or anything that is good in them. Civilization, religion, humanity, give their united voices for light, "*sit tua*," let there be light is the motto of them all. Light on the mind, on the conscience, on the coast; let it stream from the school-house, the pulpit, the press, the rostrum, and from the headlands, harbors and ports of our whole seaboard.

GENERAL SLOCUM.—This good general, it is said, admits, since his defeat in the New York State election, that he made a mistake in allowing himself to be drawn into politics by the Democrats. We endorse the admission, but the Democrats made a mistake, too, in drawing him in.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Its Observance in the Churches.

Instructive Lessons from the Pulpit

Thanksgiving Day was very generally observed Thursday, and the attendance at the churches was unusually full. In all of the churches that were open, one being closed on account of the illness of the pastor, and congregations of some worshiping with those of others, interesting and instructive discourses were delivered, relating mainly to the special cause the people had for thanksgiving at this time, in that the nation was at peace, good health prevailed and bounteous harvests filled our granaries. In maintenance of a custom inaugurated in this city by the COMMERCIAL, we publish a portion of the many able sermons delivered on Thursday, regretting that our space is too limited to do that justice to others that is desirable, and at the same time respond to other demands on our columns:

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Sermon by M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Pastor.

TEXT.—O bless our God, ye people, and make the voice of His praise to be heard, which holdeth our soul in life, and suffereth not our feet to be moved. For Thou, O God, hast proved us, Thou hast tried us as silver is tried. Thou broughtest us into the net, Thou laidst sore affliction upon our loins. Thou hast caused men to ride over our heads. We went through fire and through water. But Thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place.

I will go into Thy house with burnt offerings. I will pay Thee my vows which my lips have uttered and my mouth hath spoken when I was in trouble.—Psalm lxvi: 8-14.

In all the history of National Thanksgiving, there has probably been no such jubilant occasion as comes to this great Nation this day. Just because the world never witnessed such a struggle, therefore the world never rejoiced over such a result. Who shall tell us where to commence the anthem of our praise? In the light of our recent conflict, I have walked over the field of Waterloo, where the Belgian Lion keeps guard upon the heaps of slain, and where the darkness of Europe trembled in the scale, where the brick wall of a farm house and a grove of trees which protected it, were all that stood between Napoleon and victory, and I have seen no such stupendous interests at stake as in our American contest. I have rode over the bloody field of Magenta, where the marble commemorates, above the slumbering dead, the intervention of France on behalf of Italian liberty, and there I have seen no such issues involved. In the immediate aspects of the case, the land is joyous at the return of PEACE. Four years of cruel war, with its angels of death flapping their dark wings over every habitation, must make the bright Angel of Peace most welcome. But such a war, a war of fellow-countrymen, neighbors, brothers, with hundreds of battle fields, and bloody battle raging at divers points within a thousand miles circuit the same day and hour, and hundreds of families made desolate every day from the front and from the hospitals of the camp and the hospital, or from the cruel tortures of a death-dealing prison; such a war we never had to deplore in any former experience. No more the volunteering of the fearful draft. No more the exciting news of victory or defeat, with the daily record of dead and wounded in the fight. No more the summons of physicians and surgeons to attend at the bloody front. No more the call for brothers and brothers maimed in the conflict, or coming home to die. All of the four bitter years that passed like centuries of woe are gone. And oh! what a change! What a free breathing of the oppressed people in the North, the load thrown off, and the dear dishonored flag of our country waving as it never waved before, "over the land of the free and the home of the brave."

How our minds hurry over the astounding outline of events that mark the history of the nation from Sumter to the surrender of Gen Lee. The first call of the martyr President for 75,000 men, and the next month for 42,000 more, and three months afterwards, the bill in Congress for 500,000 volunteers; and a year after that, the President's call for 300,000 more, and then in the next month the draft for 300,000 nine months' militia; and nine months after, the 100,000 men for six months, and four months after, the draft for call for 900,000 men for three years or the war; and four months after that, the draft for 300,000 more, and the next month, the draft for 200,000 more; and finally, the next month, three years from the beginning, the 300,000 men to-day men tendered by the Western States—more than one millions of men on our side alone. And now we have two and a half graves of the dead and 300,000 of loyal men have gone down to the grave, let me ask you, if your sons and brothers and loved ones have come back to you, and if a bloody sepulchre in some one of the thousand battles by land or by sea, or if they have perished of disease, or if they have escaped with some loathsome Southern prison, have you no thanksgiving to God to-day? Are you not rather joyful in the goodness of God, and in the righteousness, for law and order, which they helped to achieve? Would you have them back in condition of yielding to the conspiracy and giving up the cause of your country? I hear you say, "Would to God I had my boy back again!" I hear you say, "Would to God my husband could come to me from the battle field and from the Government they sought to overthrow, was it anything less than a thanksgiving from my whole heart we were saved? And what we have further to be thankful for is that God inspired our people with a love for the Government and the Union, which no sectional or slaveholding interest could control. Such an uprising at the touch of war—such an outburst of zeal to defend the flag and save the country, and crush the parricide, was beyond all prediction of friend or foe. It was altogether such a mighty movement as indicates clearly the Divine impulse. God was in it; and we owe Him our hearty thanks. If, as we have said, within three months afterwards, the bill in Congress for 500,000 volunteers; and a year after that, the President's call for 300,000 nine months' militia; and nine months after, the 100,000 men for six months; and four months after, the draft for call for 900,000 men for three years or the war; and four months after that, the draft for 300,000 more;

FOR SALE.

$1800 WILL PURCHASE THAT modern style dwelling, with two lots, full in front, situated on Forbes street. Apply to
H. McLAIN & CO.
dec6

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN ALLEGHENY CITY FOR SALE

The House and lot on corner of Federal street and 6th avenue, occupied by Dr. James Hunter as a store and dwelling, and the two houses adjoining, on Federal. For particulars call at
No. 80 WOOD STREET.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN ALLEGHENY.—A good substantial Brick and Frame House, of six rooms, Lot 40 by 100 feet, on 6th street, between Cheltenham and Chestnut streets; there are a number of choice Fruit Trees, Grape vine, and a never failing Spring on the lot. The house is in good order. Terms very easy. Possession can be immediately. Apply to
P. MAGEE, Jr.,
Allegheny Arsenal.

BRADDOCK'S FIELD LOTS.

A few large choice Lots can be bought cheap and on easy terms. By calling at 145 Fifth street, where the plan, with the price of each lot, can be seen.
JAMES S. STRICKLER.
oct27

COAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Several interests in a VALUABLE COAL PROPERTY and WORKS, on the Youghiogheny river and immediately on the Railroad, twenty miles from Pittsburgh, now in operation, are offered for sale low, if applied for soon.
T. N. PATTERSON,
dec5 tot 31 Fifth street, 2d floor, Pittsburgh.

LARGE ENGINE LATHE FOR SALE.

One 60 inch SWING ENGINE LATHE, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at
MORTON ST. MANUFACTURING CO.
dec4

BARGE FOR SALE.—

100 feet in length, 18 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river. Inquire of
GUTHRIE, JONES & CO.,
no14tf No. 43 Market street.

FOR SALE—

Seventy-five Acres of Ground

Suitable for Gardening Purposes,

SITUATED IN CHARTIERS TOWNSHIP,

two miles from the city and contiguous to Nimick Station, Steubenville Railroad.
For terms apply to
N. P. SAWYER,
dec5 No. 47 Wood street.

FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE,

With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine has two cylinder, bore 8 inches; stroke 24 feet, 40 inches diameter; two flues, 9 inches 15 feet. Apply at
No. 107 FOURTH STREET.
dec4tf

FOR SALE,

1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
3 Boilers, 32 in. by 14 ft.,
5 Boilers, 32 in. by 16 ft.,
D. F. AGNEW & CO.,
Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward.
oct24

FOR SALE.

COAL BARGES,

Now loaded, lying in Pool No 2. Inquire at
BEWER, BURKE & CO.'S,
no4tf corner Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that 1047 shares stock in the Massachusetts Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, January 8th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.
By order Board of Directors.
JAS. M. COOPER,
no27-td Treasurer Mass. Mining Co., of Pittsburgh.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of N. McCLARAN & CO., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
N. McCLARAN,
C. H. LOVE.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, have this day associated ourselves together for the purpose of transacting the Drug, Medicine and Perfumery business in all its various branches, under the name and style of McCLARAN & McKENNAN.
N. McCLARAN,
JOHN T. McKENNAN.

In withdrawing from the above named firm I hereby recommend the above named parties to my friends and the public in general, and hope the patronage so liberally extended to the old firm may be continued with the new.
C. H. LOVE.
no23-3d

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of McDonald & Arbuckles is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners—Charles Arbuckle and John Arbuckle, Jr., at the old stand, 242 and 244 Liberty street.
DUNCAN McDONALD,
CHARLES ARBUCKLE,
JOHN ARBUCKLE, Jr.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENTIRE interest in the late firm of McDonald & Arbuckles to Charles and John Arbuckle, I cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public.
DUNCAN McDONALD.
Pittsburgh, November 25th, 1865. no30-tf

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

WM. LADLAY.....OWEN BYRNE.

READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

OVERCOATS,
FROM $35 00 TO $45 00.

BUSINESS SUITS,
FROM $35 00 TO $50 00.

Made in the latest style and finest material.
NO. 52 ST. CLAIR ST.,
WM. LADLAY & CO.
oct14

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are happy to inform all those who are in want of

CLOTHING,

Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers,
Ties, Scarfs, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,
Suspenders, Socks,
Hats and Caps,

Of all descriptions, or any other article belonging to the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

That they have just received a large and well selected stock of the above mentioned articles, and are now offering the same at the

Lowest Cash Figures

And at prices which defy competition. Goods sold there warranted as represented. Also just received,

A Large Stock of Overcoats,

Ranging in prices from $8 00 to $45 00. Call and examine their stock, which is open for the inspection of all.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,
47 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATER.

Branch: 29 St. Clair street.
no28

SPERM LUBRICATOR.

Important Invention

Something which our Manufacturers have long desired.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR

Lard Oil,

And Sold for $30 per barrel less.

Read

The following recommendations from some of our well known manufacturers. It is pronounced by a test to be Lard Oil.

PITTSBURGH, November 16th, 1865.—We are using the "Sperm Lubricator," manufactured by Messrs. Buffum, Kehew & Co., in cutting screws and in our machinery, and find it equal to lard oil in every respect. We use no other oil.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
110 Water and 104 Front streets.

PEARL FLOUR MILLS, Allegheny City, November 16th, 1865.—Messrs. BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO., 22 Market street.—GENTS: I have been using your Sperm Lubricator for the past year or more, and can recommend it as being equal to the best No. 1 Lard Oil. I myself, as well as the engineer of the mill, use it in the use your oil for the cylinder of our burning, and in fact for everything that oil is required for about the Mill. I also used it on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, and all the cars through with the best oil they had ever tried.
Yours, respectfully,
THOMAS PETTYS,
Engineer at Pearl Mills—R. T. Kennedy & Co.

CORNING STEAM MOTOR WORKS, Allegheny City, November 17th, 1865.—We are now using, and have used for the past year, more and increasing of late, Buffum, Kehew & Co.'s, Pittsburgh, "Sperm Lubricator," as oil for cutting screws, and in our fan, running 2,200 revolutions per minute, and find it equal in every respect to the best Lard Oil. We do not hesitate to recommend the oil as the best we have ever used, being more durable than any we have heretofore tested.
JENNINGS & CO.

We also refer by special permission to Messrs. Moore, Leard & Co., Soho Iron Works, and Messrs. Craig Bros., Oak and Steam Pipe Fitters.
The Sperm Lubricator is manufactured only by us.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
22 Market street.
The Oil is put up in 5, 10, 20 and 40 gallon packages to suit purchasers.
dec1 lmsd

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.

JAS. SPENCER.....JAS. McKAY

SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. aug31-ly

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Last night of the engagement of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
Queen of Comedy, who will appear as the Irish Diamond and Cleopatra, introducing songs.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, the performance will commence with the two act comedy written by the great Dan Bourcicault, entitled the
IRISH DIAMOND.
Early Bird.....Miss Kate Reignolds.
Terrytime.....Miss Jennie.
To be followed by ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
To conclude with the thrilling Scotch drama, entitled the MOSS TROOPERS OF THE MOUNTAINS, in the following cast. "As You Like It."

MASONIC HALL.

For One Week Only, commencing Monday Evening, December 11th, 1865.
La Rue's Great War Show,
the wonderful
STRAT-O-PA-TET-I-CON;
or, WALKING ARMY.
Embracing 90,000 moving figures, vividly re-enacting the principal Battles and Naval Engagements of the Great Rebellion.
In connection with which, La Rue's OLIO OF ODDITIES every evening at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
GRAND MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, to which pupils of schools will be admitted at 15 cents each.
Reserved seats can be secured at C. McHarg's music store.
U. A. STANLY, Agent.
dec8-6td

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM.

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(Under the Opera House.)

Living Wild Animals,
Newly Invented Cosmoramas,
Tropical Birds,
Stationary, &c.

Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

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WATCHES.

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56 Fifth street,
Opposite Masonic Hall.
dec2

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AT No. 121 WOOD STREET,
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You will find all or nearly all you can ask for or think of, pertaining to
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Hatchets, Hammers, Cleavers, Carvers and Forks, Cook Forks, Cook Knives, and sold in pairs.

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Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Communion Sets, Wine Sets, Plated Urns, Napkin Rings, Plated Mugs, Butter Dishes, Fruit Baskets, Butter Knives, Plated Cups, Plated Ladles, Plated Knives, Plated Forks, Plated Spoons, Plated Nut Crackers, Plated Call Bells, Plated Tea Bells, Plated Dinner Bells, Plated Spoons.

SHEET IRON WARE.

Stove Pipe, Ash Pans, Bake Pans, Frying Pans.

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BRITTANIA WARE.

Tea Trays, Waiters, Tea Castors, Dinner Castors, Tea Sets, Water Pitchers, Coffee Urns, Tea Pots, Cups, Table Spoons, Dessert Spoons, Cups, Candlesticks, Pocket Flasks, Ladles.

WILLOW WARE.

Clothes Baskets, Market Baskets, Work Baskets, Fancy Baskets, Flower Baskets, Traveling Baskets, Traveling Flasks, Spoons.

WIRE GOODS.

Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Squirrel Cages, Mouse Cages, Fenders, Guinea Wire Cutlery, Silver Wire Sieves, Hair Sieves, Common Sieves, Ash Lifters, Screens, Skimmers, Toasting Forks, Egg Whips, Rat Traps, Mice Traps, Corn Poppers, Wash Stands.

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Bath Brushes, Hair Brushes, Flesh Brushes, Nail Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Grimb Brushes, Horse Brushes, Carriage Brushes, Hearth Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Whitewash Brushes, Paint Brushes, Feather Dusters, Split Brooms, Cane Brooms, Corn Brooms, Whisk Brooms, Mops.

TOILET ARTICLES.

Jewel Caskets, Glove Boxes, Curling Tongs, Curling Irons, Crimping Machines, Toilet Ware, Ladies' Fine Dressing Cases, Gent's Fine Dressing Cases, Glove Stretchers, Sponges, Shaving Apparatus, Combs.

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Stable Lanterns, Dark Lanterns, Police Lanterns, Porches Lanterns, Miners' Lamps, House Lamps, Wax Tapers.

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Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Wine Coolers, Filters, Ice Pitchers, Ale and Beer Cocks, Brass and Wood faucets, Whistling Bungs, Ice Cream Freezers.

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

Grind Stones, Whet Stones, Silver Soap, Silver Sand, Wire Sieves, Chinese Graters, Whiting, Desks, Ladies' Stales, Gents' Skates, Door Mats, Table Mats, Cash Boxes, Bowl Boxes, Bathing Apparatus, Bird's Nests, Bird Cords, Twines, Clothes Lines, Napkin Rings, Rubber Spittoons, Brass Spittoons, Japan'd Tin Spittoons, Axe Handles, Hatchet Handles, Hammer Handles, Glue Pots, Carpet sacks, Tape Lines, Rules, Yard Sticks, Sausage Stuffers, Lemon Squeezers, Carpet Sweeper, Picture Buttons, Foot Warmers, &c.

KITCHEN WARE.

Griddirons, Coffee Pot Stands, Sad Iron Stands, Wash Kettles, Wash Boilers, Pudding Pans, Dish Pans, Pie Pans, Pound Cake Pans, Jelly Cake Pans, Butter Kettles, Coffee Pots, Strainers, Tea Kettles, Soup Tureens, Nutmeg Graters, Coffee Mills, Pepper Boxes, Toasters, Bird Buckets, Fruit Cans, Funnels, Sauce Pans, Skimmers, Covers, Dippers, Tin Cups, Coffee Roasters, Coffee Mills, Farina Boilers, Rice Moulds, Jelly Moulds, Tea Canisters, Coffee Canisters, Dinner Bells, Tea Bells, Call Bells, Meat Saws, Plate Warmers, Tumbler Drainers, Bath Brick.

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The finest assortment of Parlor Coal Hods and Vases in the city.
Brown's Baby Tender, the greatest invention of the age.
Do not forget the name and number, 121 Wood street, 5 doors above Fifth street.
W. W. BRADSHAW.
Call or send for a catalogue. no8

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For sale at the Stationery Warehouse of
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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of
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Orders promptly executed. Agent for the Pittsburgh Daily COMMERCIAL. my22-ly

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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A letter from one of the most prominent music teachers in the country, just received, says, "To say that I like it would be too mild a phrase. I am thoroughly and decidedly in love with it. Its harmonies are so unusual in a work of the class, and so rich and effective, that I have a real feast every time I treat myself to an hour in its pages."
It is rich in Old and New Music. Tunes of all meters, Anthems and Set Pieces; has many new compositions by the most popular authors, and a fine variety of secular Music for singing schools. Type large and clear, one part on a staff.
Price 81 50 each; $13 50 per dozen. Published by
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Grand double Performance, Saturday afternoon and evening Dec. 9.
Last night of the beautiful and accomplished lady
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This afternoon will be presented the great five act American drama of the
OCTOROON; OR LIFE IN LOUISIANA.
EVENING'S PERFORMANCE to commence with the great sensation five act drama of the
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Snider's Hornpipe.....Master Eddy.
To conclude with the great two act drama of
DICK TURPIN.

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Dancing Academy,

WILKINS HALL, Fourth street, near Smithfield.
Open for the reception of pupils on
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New classes now forming for beginners, Ladies' class at 2 o'clock. Masters' class at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's class at 7½ o'clock in the evening.
A new Class for the German now forming.
WILKINS HALL FOR RENT for Select Balls and Parties. Apply to
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SIAMESE TWINS, AND THEIR CHILDREN.
Also, the Wonderful Wild
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Positively Four Days Only,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th.
Two Grand Levees each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.
Thanksgiving Day, three exhibitions. Doors open from 10 to 12 A. M.; from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
no28-10d

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Appleton's Grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year in principal corners in the city and boroughs, by exclusive use of the same.
jel5-1y

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
Highwines, etc., etc.
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Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati; Messrs. Duff, Brown & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no24-6m

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Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
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PITTSBURGH.
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oct28

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Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-3mcod

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Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
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Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
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ap8-aug5-6m

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, for $3000 the set, and have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
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DIE SINKING STAMPS. Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

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200 bbls fresh White Eastern Lime, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
dec6 141 and 143 First street.

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
dec6 141 and 143 First street.

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Wayne and Liberty streets, as follows:
DAY EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2:20 a. m., stopping at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7:25 a. m., Tyrone 8:23 a. m., Bellefonte 10:32 a. m., Lock Haven 12:10 p. m., Harrisburg 1:00 p. m., Baltimore 5:20 p. m., New York 8:45 p. m., Philadelphia 10:45 p. m., Philadelphia at 3:45p. m., and New York via Philadelphia at 10:21 p. m.
MAIL TRAIN—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11:10 a. m.; stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona 6:05 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12:27, a. m., and Philadelphia at 7:10 a. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:35 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 10:00 p. m., Harrisburg 1:15 a. m., Philadelphia at 7:00 a. m., Baltimore 7:00 a. m., New York, via Allentown 10:00 a. m., Philadelphia 7:10 a. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 10:21 p. m. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia and to New York via Allentown.
FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10:00 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 2:00 a. m., Harrisburg 5:15 a. m., Baltimore 12:30 p. m., New York, via Allentown, 2:10 p. m., Philadelphia 4:10 p. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 5:40 p. m.
PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS*—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3:35 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Lancaster, 7:40 p. m., Harrisburg 8:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:00 a. m., New York, via Allentown 10:00 a. m., Philadelphia 7:10 a. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 10:21 p. m. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia and to New York via Allentown.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Pittsburgh at 8:00 a. m., stopping at all regular stations. Arrives at Harrisburg at 12:27, p. m., and Philadelphia at 7:10 p. m.
*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
§Daily, all other trains Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 4:15 p. m., stopping at regular Stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Blairsville Intersection with train of the Indiana Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.
ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 p. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connections with trains for Indiana, Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., and Hollidaysburg Branch.
Fast Line Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6:30 a. m.
Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10:43 a. m.
Penn Accommodation No. 1, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 3:00 p. m.
Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6:05 p. m.
Penn Accommodation No. 2, leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10:30 p. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Penn Stations.
The Night Train leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 p. m., and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh as follows:
Mail.....4:50 a. m.
Fast Line.....2:30 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation.....6:25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation.....7:55 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation.....10:50 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation.....10:05 a. m.
Philadelphia Express.....1:20 p. m.
Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant.....10:50 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation.....12:05 p. m.
Philadelphia Express.....2:05 p. m.
Penn Accommodation No. 2.....6:25 p. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail.....12:45 p. m.
An agent of the Excelsior Omnibus Company will meet the through train before reaching the depot, take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Office No. 110 Fourth street, open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage will receive prompt attention.
Baltimore express will arrive with Philadelphia express at 2:30 p. m. on Mondays.
NOTICE—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
At the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets. no28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangements.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, Passenger trains will be arranged to run as follows:

Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Kittanning.
Mail.....6.15 a. m.	.....9.45 a. m.
Express.....5.10 p. m.	.....8.10 a. m.
Accommodation.....1.40 p. m.	..... m

Leaving Kittanning.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail.....3.10 p. m.	.....6.10 p. m.
Express.....7.50 a. m.	.....11 a. m.
Accommodation..... m	..... m

F. WRIGHT,
dec2 Superintendent.

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Columbus and Cincinnati R. R

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.
On and after MONDAY, November 20, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

	Departs.	Arrives.
Fast Line	2.50 a. m.	8.20 a. m.
Mail	7.30 a. m.	12.15 p. m.
Express	2.30 P. M.	12.35 A. M.
Steubenville Accommodation	1.00 "	5.45 P. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.
oct9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Cleveland.	For Wheeling.
Express	7.00 a. m.	2.30 a. m.	2.30 p. m.
Express	1.45 p. m.	2.30 p. m.	5.05 p. m.
Express	2.15 p. m.	7.15	
Mail	7.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
Fast New Castle and Erie			5.10 a. m.

Returning, Arrive at Pittsburgh:
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 1.50 a. m. 3.10 p. m. 6.00 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 3.30 p. m. 10.45 a. m. 12.30 p. m.
Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny
N. B. Rock'r. N. C. Economy. Wellsville.
9.00 a.m. 2.05 p. m. 3.50 p.m. 10.30 p.m. 3.50 p.m.
11.50 a. m.
4.90 p. m.
5.30 p. m.
Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. W. 9.30 a. m. 10.30 a. m.
2.30 p. m. 4.40 p. m. 12.20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R. 10.00 a. m.
GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. G. CATTELL,
Allegheny City.
my15 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7.15 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Express	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommodation	11.00 a. m.	6.50 a. m.
Second "	6.15 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 "	8.30 a. m.
Second "	4.10 p. m.	5.45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c., worth over One Million Dollars. All to be sold for One Dollar each, without regard to value. Would you like to know what you are to receive? Splendid List of Articles! All to be sold for $1 each!
250 solid Silver Hunting Case $75 to $300; 500 Silver Sabre Watches, $50 to $100; 500 solid Silver Tea Sets complete, 56 to 90; 150 Rosewood musical Box, 32 airs, 75 to 150; 200 Mexican Dollars, 75 to 100; 500 Gents' Hunting Watches, 75 to 200; 250 Ladies' Enamelled Gold Watches, 50 to 200; 500 Gents' Hunting Silver Watches, 50 to 100; 500 Silver Lever Watches, 50 to 90; 1000 Ivory Opera Glasses, 25 to 100; 500 Mother of Pearl Opera Glasses, 25 to 100; 500 Gents' Diamond Rings, 50 to 500; 500 Single and Double Shoulder Pins, 10 to 50; 500 Elegant Gold Watch Chains, 25 to 150; 500 Gold Vest and Neck Chains, 25 to 150; 500 Silver Chains, 10 to 50; 1000 Gold Pencils, 5 to 15; 2,000 Charlemont and Grand Duchess, 5 to 20; 5,000 Solitaire and Revolving Brooches, 10 to 50; 2,000 Lava and Florentine do., 4 to 10; 3,000 Coral, Opal and Emerald do., 4 to 10; 3,000 Mosaic, Jet, and Lava Earrings, 4 to 10; 5,000 Coral and Emerald Earrings, 4 to 10; 5,000 California Diamond Pins, 5 to 20; 5,000 Ladies' Diamond Pins, 10 to 50; 2,000 Solitaire Buttons and Studs, 4 to 10; 2,000 Gold Thimbles, 50

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

KILLED IN A COAL-PIT.—Yesterday morning about ten o'clock, George Peters, a coal miner, engaged at Mr. Reed, Bausman's coal works, in Lowrie's St., Chartiers township, was killed by the falling of gravel bank or slate upon him. The deceased was thirty-six years of age, and unmarried. He served for three years in Schimmelfenig's regiment, and was a gallant soldier in those times. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Dr. Hunter, of New York, on Bronchitis.

LETTER NO. FOUR.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

SIR—Having pointed out those affections of the nose, throat and larynx which go before and prepare the way for disease of the lungs, I now come to speak of chronic bronchitis, the most common form of pulmonary disease. Chronic bronchitis is a local inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the air tubes, and is simply a catarrh of the lungs. It does not differ from catarrh of the nose in the effects it produces upon the mucous membrane. Thickening, enlargement of the mucus follicles and ulcerations take in the air tubes of the lungs, the same as in the passage of the nose, but the effect upon the health is very different in the two cases. In bronchitis, thickening of the mucous membrane diminishes the size of the air tubes and shortens the breath. When the nose is obstructed by unhealthy secretions, or so changed by disease as to make it difficult for us to breathe through the nostrils, we can breathe through the mouth; but when the bronchial tubes in the lungs are obstructed or diminished in size, we can only find relief by the cure of the bronchial disease.

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the lining of the bronchial tubes, extending to the substance of the lungs. This lining, or membrane, is very sensitive to every external influence, and is hence liable to become irritated by the sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the fine dust particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of working, or float about the streets in dusty street, by the hundred irritating causes which meet our notice every day and hour. The most common cause, however, is cold, showing itself at first as a catarrh of the nose, next affecting the throat and larynx, and lastly invading the bronchial tubes when the disease is known as a seated "cold in the chest," or bronchitis.

The acute symptoms usually subside after a short time, but unless the patient is properly treated he does not return to his former good health. He discovers a slight disposition to warmth in the hands toward evening, and cannot take the same exercise as usual without discovering that he is "short of breath." Still he is pretty well, and, if the season be summer, he may go on until fall without expectoration. But as the cool weather approaches he begins to cough, and the expectoration is found to be yellow. He may admit that the fever is greatest to decided necktie, with night sweats and rapid loss of flesh, in which case he will probably die before spring, with all the symptoms of consumption. Still this is not consumption at all; it is simply a chronic case of bronchitis.

It is very common for chronic bronchitis to assume a milder form, when it is spoken of as a "Winter Cough." It comes on each winter, and as regularly subsides during the summer; but at every succeeding recurrence it manifests itself in greater severity, and the recovery in the following summer is not so complete. This form of bronchitis, if neglected, will surely destroy life and, treated in the ordinary way, it is as incurable as consumption itself. The mucous membrane sooner or later becomes altered in structure, and pours forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease leads slowly but surely to a fatal termination.

Another form of bronchitis is peculiar to middle-life and old age. It is distinguished by the quality and the character of the matter expectorated. Usually there are two paroxysms during in the day—one on awakening from sleep in the morning, the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty in breathing after the paroxysms of coughing last; but it passes off as soon as the lungs are freed from the viscid secretions. The patient is feeble; he may, however, live and attend to light duties for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale, bluish tint, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and death ensues, apparently from the constant drain kept up by the discharge from the lungs. Some phthisis-like from exhaustion in five or six months, but I have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease, called "dry bronchitis," the essential character of which consists of chronic inflammation, extended by a thickening of the mucous membrane, by which the air tubes are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense, viscous kind of matter of a greenish or bluish-white color, by which the air tubes are partly obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable size becomes plugged by the latter. This affection is so common in this climate that in some degree it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. In "the sandy plains of France," says Lannec, "fully one half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to have some degree of thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of dry bronchitis are not marked by severity. It is the most insidious of pulmonary complaints. The patient of it is conscious only of being short breathed when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. He has a great portion of the lung in which the sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on very slight exertion. By some this oppression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is situated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even the region of the stomach. After a time, difficulty of breathing comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of tightness in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tough, jelly-like substance. The cough by which this is raised is often a mere rasping effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to the patient himself.

On inquiring if they have a cough, they will almost without exception answer, "No!" yet during your conversation, they will, perhaps, hack, and raise a little jelly-like mucous as a dozen times. At intervals, the cough is more severe, and comes on in paroxysms, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "nervous." If the stomach be at all deranged it is fashionable to regard it as a mere "stomach cough," or as being caused by "liver disorder." In fact, the derangements of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and of the other functions, which exist, are but so many consequences of this very condition of the lungs. There is something so startling in being assured by a physician of the fact that there is "no danger of consumption," that "this cough is a mere trifle, and will speedily pass away," that we feel sure that it is not surprising the flattered patient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made to determine the health or disease of this organ; that this gratifying opinion, therefore, is based on nothing reliable, and reduced to its intrinsic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "coughs of long standing," not relieved by free expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by incipient tubercles in the lungs. Every "neglected cold," which so often proves the herald of consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of bronchitis—its slow, insidious and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it often leads—should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing dry coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of getting rid of them. Some ever slight and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on, by sure gradations, to a permanent grave.

As this letter has already extended to much greater length than at first intended, I shall reserve for future communications all further observations.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases.

NOTE.—The writer of the above letter can be consulted personally, or by letter, at No. 69 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, on all affections of the pulmory organs—embracing catarrh, bronchitis, asthma and consumption.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES,

2,500 PAIR

Ladies,

Gents and

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SKATES

IN EVERY VARIETY,

For sale low by

JAMES BOWN,

no3-tm No. 136 Wood street.

CURTAIN

Establishment.

Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,

No. 1008 Chesnut street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Are now receiving the commencement of their FALL ASSORTMENT OF

French and English Lace Curtains,

Brocatelle,

Silk Terry,

Plain Wool Reps,

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And a variety of other materials for CURTAIN AND FURNITURE COVERING. no16-1m-Tu-Th-S

PHILLIPS & CO.,

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

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Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the

PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.

The best of references can be given.

The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

JAMES SCHOONMAKER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge,

BLUE LEAD, ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

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Varnishes, Linseed Oil, Colors, dry and in oil, and all Painters' Materials.

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dec7

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PITTSBURGH CUTLERY CO.'S

Pocket and Fruit Knives,

(Superior to the English.)

For sale at the Watch and Jewelry store of

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. McCLEAN, JR., Pres't. J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS DEC. 8, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	105 00	
United States 5-20s	100 00	
United States 7-30s	97 00	100 00
United States 10 48s	90 00	
United States Certificates	99 00	
Gold	44 50	
Allegheny County 5s	72 00	
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7s		103 50
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 00	
Allegheny Valley Railroad		12 00
Connellsville R. R.	9 25	
Connellsville Railroad stock, int	9 50	
Citizen's Bank		85 00
Exchange Bank	81 00	
Fourth National Bank		113 00
Merchants' Bank	56 00	
People's National Bank		100 00
Third National Bank	124 00	
Columbia Oil Co	27 00	27 50
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run	7 00	7 50
Bunkard Crude Petroleum Co		20
Bunkard Union		90
Phoenix Oil Co		25
Pike, Alley and Manchester R. W. 7's		97 00

SALES.

15 shares Peoples' National Bank.....$100
5 shares Columbia Oil Co.....27 00
Gold opened in New York at 146½.

Gold has a decided tendency downwards, and United States securities show an equal tendency upwards, a natural consequence of the favorable condition of the National finances, as exhibited in the report of the Secretary.

A hasty glance at the report of the Comptroller of the National Banks, satisfies us that there will be no person without employment—labor plenty soon, and if his recommendation compelling par redemption in the eastern cities is adopted, there need be no limit prescribed to the amount of issues, as that will be a sufficient check on any overissue, and banks will find that their notes will be returned upon them, whenever the supply exceed the demand.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 8.—St. Nicholas, 7½; Maple Shade, 4½; Curtin, 2½; Radwell, 7½; McClintock, 19½; Excelsior, 2½; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, 5; Corn Planter, 6; Sugar Creek, 6¼; Eldorado, 2¾; Mingo, 2½; Junction, 6.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 9, 1865. }

Business was not very active yesterday, the demand being confined to small parcels to meet the wants of the immediate trade. For most articles of produce buyers and sellers are apart in their views. Until a compromise is effected sales will not be very extensive. The supply on hand of the various descriptions is ample for all purposes, and prices rise in our favor will open up trade generally. The amount of freight shipped was large. Since our last issue 37 tow boats have left for the lower ports turning out 2,471,000 bushels of coal. This will make decided inroads in the supply on hand winter. Another feature was the steamers that have been loaded for some time have been enabled to go on their way rejoicing. The Leviathan left for St. Louis with a splendid cargo, and the Colonel No. 2 left with a full trip of soldiers. The Silver Cloud left for New Orleans with the best trip that has gone South since the war. The Nevada left last evening with a good trip. The Yorktown was detained, but will get off this morning for St. Louis. The Julia No. 2 came in on time from Zanesville, with a big trip. She will return to that port at 4 P. M. this day. The Forest City will be at the landing this morning. She will leave for the Parkersburg oil regions at noon. The fine packet Lord Lyon was also detained, but will leave this day for Nashville, positively. Below will be found the sales and cash under our notice.

ASHES.—We continue to notice a firm market with a good demand for all the descriptions. The supply in the market is not large, which has had no doubt strengthen the views of holders; common soda ash, 9@9½; refined, 9@9½. Sales 2 tons pots, 9½; 50 pots, 9½.

BACON.—Market steady, with a fair local demand. Prices have been uniform for some time. Sales 12 tons Rough at 7½.

LIME.—Market not very active. The sales were only to a moderate extent at $2.25@.80.

COAL.—The demand was still in excess of the supply, hence we continue to notice a firm market, with sales of Pittsburgh at 30 bushel boxes Gondola 22½@.

NOTE.—Nothing doing in other descriptions.

BRAN.—The demand was not very active. The sales were generally confined to lots to meet the wants of the city trade. In general thing prices have undergone no change. Corn—sales 200 bushels shelled at depot, 76c; 100 bush ear from store, 76c; 60 bush do, 77c. Oats—Sales 200 bush, 60c; 200 bush, 59c. Rye—sales 1 car at depot, 90c. Barley—Sold in a small way at $1.50@1.60. Timothy seed, $1.60@1.75 bush. Wheat—Prices nominal.

FLOUR.—The market was very quiet and inactive. Prices for most descriptions have declined a shade. Coffee—Sales 25c, coming to-day at 24½c. Molasses 60c Government, 55c; Laguayra, 55c. Sugar—Cuba, 14½ to 16c for common to prime; Porto Rico, common, 15c; choice 16@17c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 21c. A Coffee, 20c; B Coffee, 19c; C Yellow, 17; and Molasses Prime Porto Rico, 90c and $1.00. English island, 90c to $1.00. Rice—Rangoon, 11c. Syrup—Sold in a small way, 50c. Lorenzo's, $1.45 and $1.50. Pennsylvania Standard, $1.35. Teas—A decline of about 5c in the last few days will be noticed common to fine Young Hyson at $1.00, $1.50 and $1.90.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—The market was steady. Rosin 5@5½. Tallow declined to 8½c, being the only alteration. The following are Sawyer's prices:

German and Palm Soaps	14 cents ₰ lb.
Opodeldock	15 cents ₰ lb.
Variegated Dieterine	15 cents ₰ bar.
Yellow "	13 cents ₰ bar.
Rosin "	9 cents ₰ lb.
Chemical Olive "	$5.00 ₰ box of 50 lbs.
Castile "	16 cents ₰ lb.
Variegated Toilet "	14 cents.
Barbers' "	$5.00 ₰ dozen cakes.
Honey "	20 cents ₰ lb.
Mould and Dip'd Candles	20 cents ₰ lb.
Sperm "	60 cents.
Stearine "	33 "

FLOUR.—The market remains dull, with a limited demand for the various descriptions. Buyers are shy at present prices. Among the sales were the following: Family flour, $11.00@12.00; sales of 100 bbls at $8.25@8.50; sales of 150 bbls winter wheat extra family, $9.00@9.50. Superfine would have to be made before large sales could be effected. Stocks ample.

GRAIN.—The market seems well supplied with a variety of kinds; sales of 100 bbls at $1.00@6.00; 200 do at $7.00. Corn Meal—Sales 100 bbls at $4.00@4.50 cash.

PROVISIONS.—Market steady and prices were uniform; sales of 420 bbls peach blows at $8.50 per bbl; 150 bush at 85@87½c.

LEAD.—Market firm, with further sales at 12½c.

HOPS.—Market quiet, city rectified at $2 30@2 35 per gallon.

HIDES.—Sales of 19 barrels at $2 75@2 78 per gallon.

BUTTER.—Dull. Sales of 11 packages roll at 28, 33c @37½c.

PORK.—Prices declined. Sales at 22@24c.

LARD.—Sales of 12 tons shipment, on the wharf, at 24c per cwt.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, December 9, 1865. }

Yesterday seemed more like Sunday than Friday. The oil men, like all others, on this day are in Thanksgiving day faithfully. It seemed hard to realize that it was Friday, but such was the fact. The Crude market was steady, with a fair inquiry for lots for present delivery and to arrive. The Allegheny river is the boating order from the mouth to the headwaters. Activity was the order of the day on that stream; boats of all descriptions are arriving and departing with the greatest of business transacted on that stream is immense, and seems to be on the increase. The receipts of oil since our issue of Thurs day amount to 19,097 barrels; this is a pretty tall figure for one day's receipts, and the Allegheny trade can boast of as fine packet steamers and tow boats as any other stream; that is saying a great deal, but the trade has grown to such proportions as to justify any assurances, is certainly on the increase. The rate for crude is steady with a good demand. The sales exceed fifty-five hundred barrels bulk oil and barrels returned, or exchanged at the sales, grading by packages, at 36@37c according to the gravity; when at the latter figure, it included delivery in the cars. The market at present contains a good supply with a fair prospect of being largely increased during the next ten days.

REFINED OIL—Holders were firm in their views The demand, however, was very light; in fact, there was nothing done worthy of particular notice. The supply in the market is ample, while most of the refiners are sold well ahead. We quote bonded nominally at 57c on the spot and 60@62c for Philadelphia delivery. Free oil was also firm with an increasing inquiry. We quote at 70@72c for Pratt's Champion at 75c. Some dealers are not offering.

CRUDE—A good day's business was transacted, the market being firm as in considerable parcels changing hands. Sales of the following lots in bulk, viz: 999 bbls, 28c; 500 bbls, 26c; 1,000 bbls do, 28, gravity, 42@45c; sales 150 bbls, 32½c, packages included. Sales 550 bbls do, 26c, packages returned. Sales 500 bbls, 28c, packages exchanged. Sales 500 bbls heavy oil, 25c, packages returned. Sales 800 bbls in two lots at 35½c, free on cars, packages included. Sales 500 bbls, 28c, packages exchanged.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. T. Stockdale	1,000 Fisher & Bros.	6,791
John Gallagher	999 J. Wilkins	5,033
A. R. Strickler	471 H. D. Cochran	1,000
J. Baxter & Co.	800 Porter, Miller & Co.	100
A. L. Hamilton	Miscellaneous	1,000
Mawhinny & Co.	84 H. Rosenbaugh	130
Total		15,097

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 30 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 270 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 230 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

Forsyth, Brother & Co, 230 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

W. Mackeown & Bro., 221 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

W. Mackeown & Bro., 88 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

J. F. Kirkpatrick & Co., 68 barrels refined for Baltimore.

J. Gracie & Co., 171 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

F. Weisenberger, 208 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 116 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Company, 106 barrels benzole, for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Company, 169 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 205 barrels refined, for Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Company, 100 barrels refined oil, for Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH.

Champion Oil Company, 100 barrels refined oil; Lockhart & Frew, 10 barrels do.

Pittsburgh Steel Market.

SATURDAY, December 9.—The following is a precise list of the best quality of Refined Cast Steel—square, flat, octagon, and round—per lb:

¼, ⅝, ⅜, ⅞, ½, 1⅛, 1¼, 1⅜, 1½, 1⅝, 1¾, & 2 inch - 20c
⅝ to ¾ - - - - - - - - - 22c
⅞ to 1 - - - - - - - - - 23c
Above 4 to 5 - - - - - - - - 25c
5 to 7-32 - - - - - - - - 28c
9-16 - - - - - - - - - 30c
⅝ - - - - - - - - - 31c
¾ - - - - - - - - - 33c

TERMS.—Note or acceptance at sixty days, with exchange on New York, or a discount of three per cent. for cash par funds, if remitted within ten days after receipt of invoice and bill of lading. No discount allowed for less amount than $100.

Pittsburgh Tin and Roofing Market.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9, 1865.—The market was materially improved with a larger demand; prices have declined. The following are the quotations up to last evening:

I-C—10x14	-	$16 00	I-X—10x14 - - 19 00
I-C—12x12	-	16 50	I-X—12x12 - - 19 50
I-C—11x20	-	17 00	I-X—11x20 - - 21 21 00
I-C—Roofing	-	16 50	I-X—Roofing - 19 50

ALSO, TIN PLATE PER LB.

Block tin	43@45c	Bar	50c
Zinc Sheets	18c	Spelter Slabs	13c

Pittsburgh Cordage Market.

DECEMBER 9, 1865.—The market contains a fair supply, with a good local demand. The following are the card rates up to last evening;

	₰ lb.
Manilla	29½
6 and 9 Thread	27½
Hawser Laid Oil Well Rope	28½
American Hackled Hemp Laid Cordage	25
American Hemp Rope	29
Hawseline, Mawiline, &c	30
Spun Yarn	25
American Hemp, Package	25
Oakum	14
Twines	—
Sash and Bell Cords	45
Bed Cords, Manilla	40
" Hemp	30
Terms, net cash	3 2½@6 29

Pittsburgh Tobacco Market.

December 9.—The market was steady, with a fair demand for certain descriptions. The supply was ample. We note sales at the following prices:

Quality	2 mos.	4 mos.
Long leaf	26@28	27@28 ₰ lb.
" "	24@26	25@26 "
" "	22@24	23@24 "
Bright—Lloyd's Twist, 20s to 24s	1 10@1 20	1 15@1 25 "
Extra	1 00@1 05	1 05@1 10 "
Fine	90@95	95@1 00 "
Diamond Twist, 20s	1 00@1 05	1 05@1 10 "

Pittsburgh Cracker Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 9.—The market was firm at a further advance. The present quotations are:

Water, ₰ lb	12 cts.	Wine	12½ ₰
Butter	12	Sugar	14 "
Boston	12	Cream	16 "
Sodas	14		
Ginger Snaps	18		

PITTSBURGH IRON and NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
December 9, 1865. }

The market was steady, with a fair demand for most descriptions. The present rise in our rivers will enable shippers to forward orders that have remained on hand for some time. The following are the card rates:

FLAT BAR IRON.

1¼ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch ₰ lb.....5½
2 to 6 by 1¼ to 1½ inch.....6
1¼ to 1½ by ¾ to ¾ inch.....6
1¼ to 1¼ by 5-16.....6½

HORSE SHOE IRON.

⅜ to 1 by 5-16 to ⅜ inch.....7¼

HEAVY BAND.

2 to 6 by ¾ and 3-16 inch.....6½
1¼ to 1½ by ¼ and 3-16 inch.....6½
1¼ to 1½ by ⅜ and 3-16 inch.....6½
1¼ to 1½ by ¾ and 3-16 inch.....6½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch.....6½
1¾ and 2 inch.....7
1¼ and 1½ inch.....7½
⅞ inch.....8
¾ inch.....10½
½ inch.....11½

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

½ to 2½ inch		⅝c
⅜ to ⅞ inch		6c
⅜ to ⅜ inch		6 10
¼ to 4 inch		6½
⅞, ¾ and ⅝ inch		6¾
½ and 9-16 inch		7 50
⅜ and 7-16 inch		8 50
5-16 inch		9¼
¼ inch		10 50
3-16 inch		11 50

OVAL.

¾ to 1¼ inch	¾c
⅝ and ¾ inch	7
½ inch	8¼
⅜ inch	9¼

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

¾ to 1¼ inch	6
⅝ and ¾ inch	7
½ inch	8
⅜ inch	9
Wagon Box Iron	5½

SHEET. American Charcoal.

No. 10 to 17	7¼
" 18 to 24	8¼
" 25 and 26	10¼
" 27	12½

All sheets over 24 inch wide, ¼c per lb extra.

PLATES.

2-16, ¾ and 5-16 inch thick.....7¼
Over 30 inches in width, ½ cent ₰ lb extra.

FLAT RAILS.

Punched and Counter Sunk.

1½ to 2 by ¼ inch ₰ lb	6
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	6¼
1½ by ½ and ⅝ inch	6¼
1½ by ¾ inch	6½

T. RAIL.

16 lbs to the yard	5
20	5½
Junista Nail Rods	12

COAL SCREEN IRON.

1¾ by ⅜, by 5-16	7
" by ½, by 5-16	8

ANGLE IRON.

2½, & 3½ inch	5½
2, 1½, & 1¼ inch	6
1½ inch	6¼
1¼ and 1 by ¼ inch	7
1¼ and 1 by ⅜ inch	6½
1¼ by 5 inch	6½
1¼ by ⅜ inch	7
1¼ by ½ inch	7¼

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails	$7 50
8d and 9d "	7 75
6d and 7d "	8 00
4d and 5d "	8 25
3d "	9 25
20 Fine "	10 00
20d "	9 75
⅞ in Lining "	11 25
10d Casing "	10 75
Clinch "	11 25
Spikes "	10 00

Casing Nails, 6d $8 50, 8d $8 25, 10d $8 00, 12d $8 00, 16d $8 00.

Finishing Nails, 6d $9 00, 8d $8 75, 10d $8 50, 12d $8 50, 16d $8 50.

Barrel Nails, 3 in $10 25, 1 in $9 50, 1¼ in $8 75, 1¼ in $8 75, 1½ in $8 25.

Tobacco Nails, 6d $8 25, 8d $8 00, 10d $7 75.

WROUGHT SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES.

ABATEMENT.

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

5 cents per keg off, in lots of 50 kegs and 100 pounds nail, in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS

Note or acceptance at 60 days, with Exchange on New York, or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on the Invoices. Agreements to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or Jersey equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than 50 dollars.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron and Blast Furnace Market.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
PITTSBURGH, Saturday, December 9, 1865. }

There is increased activity in the demand for Pig Iron, and sales have been restricted from want of stock to hand.

The near approach of suspension of canal navigation, and uncertainty of getting supplies by rail, induces consumers to take freely of the offerings of standard forge descriptions suitable for rail mill purposes.

From the want of stock in hand, several sales have been effected for delivery at Furnaces, and the purchaser assumes risk of transportation.

In Foundry Irons the demand is relatively light, and prices have undergone little change.

We are reported the following sales:

LAKE SUPERIOR BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED.

150 tons Ogden Coal Forge.....$50 00—4 mos.
[illegible] do do do.....50 00—4 mos.
400 tons Coal and Mottled Forge.....50 00—4 mos.
100 do do do.....48 00—cash.
120 tons Open Gray and Fancy brands.....50 00—6 mos.
50 do do do.....50 00—cash.
400 tons deliverable at Furnace at prices to be named.....50 00—4 mos.
50 tons a choice brand delivered at Furnace.....50 00—cash.
200 do do.....46 50—cash.
300 do do.....44 00—cash.

ANTHRACITE COAL SMELTED.

30 tons No. 1 Isabella Foundry.....$37 50—cash.
30 tons No. 1 Isabella.....37 50—cash.
100 tons No. 1 Anthracite Foundry.....50 00—cash.
50 do 3 do.....45 00—cash.

CHARCOAL SMELTED.

50 tons No 2 Hanging Rock Foundry.....$38 00—4 mos.
20 tons Pine Grove Foundry.....40 00—4 mos.
100 tons Isabella.....50 00—4 mos.
50 tons Mt. Vernon do.....50 00—4 mos.
6 tons Star do.....50 00—4 mos.
6 tons Ohio do.....50 00—cash.
6 tons Eureka do.....50 00—cash.
6 tons Hope do.....55 00—4 mos.
6 tons Isabella do.....55 00—4 mos.
10 tons Limestone Cold Blast.....65 00—4 mos.
5 tons Etna do.....60 00—4 mos.

BLOOMS.

With continued fair demand for blooms, we are quoted sales of

50 tons No. 2 Juniata	$100 00—cash.
70 tons No. 2 do	104 00—cash.
20 tons Inferior	100 00—cash.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, }
December 8, 1865. }

Trade is good and prices steady.

Quick sellers and all mercurials and higher.

We note no other changes of importance.

Acid Acetic	62	to	65 lb
" Carbolic	1 13	to	1 20 "
" Oxalic	56	to	58 "
" Tartaric	1 00	to	1 10 "
Alcohol 85 o/o	2 70	to	2 75 gall.
" 96 o/o	4 75	to	4 80 "
Aloes, Cape	30	to	35 lb
" Socotrine	85	to	1 10 "
Ammonia Carb	36	to	38 "
" Aqua ff.	12	to	18 "
Annotta	90	to	1 00 "
Ashes, Pot	10	to	11 "
" Pearl	11	to	12 "
Arsenic	04	to	05 "
Balsam Copaiba	1 30	to	1 35 "
Bark Cinchona, Red	2 75	to	3 00 gal.
" Yellow	2 25	to	2 35 lb
" " Common	75	to	80 "
Black Dread, American	7	to	8 "
" " Germ'n	7	to	9 "
Blue Mass	1	to	1 10 "
Blue Mass U. S. P.	1	to	1 10 "
Blue Vitriol	18	to	19 "
Borax, Refined	28	to	30 "
Brimstone, Roll	6½	to	7½ "
" Flor Sulphur	6½	to	7½ "
Calomel, American	1 70	to	1 75 "
Camphor, Crude	1 05	to	1 10 "
Camphor, Refined	1 45	to	1 50 "
Cantharides	2 00	to	2 25 "
Cassia in nats	97	to	1 00 "
Chamomiles, German	70	to	80 "
" Roman	1 00	to	1 10 "
Chloroform	2 75	to	2 80 "
Copperas	2 50	to	3 00 bbl.
Cream Tartar	45	to	50 lb.
Cubebs	65	to	70 "
Dalbear	14	to	17 "
Ether, Nitric	88	to	90 "
Ether Nitric, Spirits of	1 80	to	2 00 "
Epsom Salts	3½	to	4 "
Extract Logwood	13½	to	15½ "
" Licorice Calabria	40	to	45 "
" " Italian	50	to	55 "
" " Liquorice Sicily	30	to	35 "
Fustic, Chipped	5½	to	6 "
Gamboge	90	to	95 "
Gum Arabic, sorts	52	to	55 "
" " White	98	to	1 10 "
" Myrrh, Turkey	68	to	72 "
" Shellac	75	to	80 "
" Tragacanth, sorts	90	to	95 "
" " Flake	1 05	to	1 10 "
Hoffman's Anodyne	1 60	to	1 65 "
Indigo Manilla	1 60	to	1 65 "
" Spanish Best	6 50	to	6 75 "
Iodine Resublimed	6 00	to	6 00 "
Juniper Berries	8½	to	9 "
Lime Juice Chipped			4¼ "
Mace	1 80	to	1 85 "
Madder	18	to	20 "
Magnesia Calcined	75	to	1 00 "
" Carbonate	40	to	45 "
Manna S. S. F.	1 50	to	1 40 "
Morphia, Sulph	2 25	to	2 30 oz.
Nutgalls, No. 1	1 70	to	1 75 lb
Oil Bergamot	1 00	to	1 25 "
" Castor	1 80	to	1 10 gall
" Cinnamon	5 00	to	5 25 lb
" Cloves	1 00	to	1 10 "
" Cod Liver	2 50	to	2 75 gall
" Lemon	2 25	to	2 50 lb
" Lard, City	2 25	to	2 75 gall
" " Cincinnati	2 00	to	2 25 "
" Linseed	1 55	to	1 60 "
" Neatsfoot	1 75	to	1 80 "
" Olive	2 75	to	3 00 "
" Quarts	1 25	to	12 00 ₰ doz
" Pints	1 00	to	6 00 "
" Origanum	1 50	to	2 50 lb
" Peppermint	6 00	to	6 50 "
" Rosemary	2 00	to	4 25 "
" Sassafras	2 00	to	2 25 "
" Spermaceti	4 10	to	3 30 gall.
" Tanners	2 00	to	2 25 "
" White W B	2 20	to	2 38 "
" Wintergreen	6 50	to	7 00 ₰ lb
Opium, Turkey	5 00	to	5 10 "
Phosphorus	1 50	to	1 75 "
Potass, Bi Carb	1 75	to	1 80 bbl
Potass Bi Chromate	28	to	30 lb
" Iodide	5 40	to	5 50 oz.
" Iodide	5 40	to	5 50 "
" Prussiate Yellow	30	to	32 lb
" Red	1 45	to	1 50 "
Putty	2	to	2½ "
Quinine Sulph	2 90	to	3 00 oz.
Rosin, bbls of 280 lbs	13 00	to	13 25 bbl.
Root Gentian	13	to	15 lb.
" Ginger, E. I	50	to	62 "
" Jamaica	60	to	65 "
" Ipecac, Powd	5 40	to	5 50 "
" Jalap	3 55	to	3 60 "
" Liquorice	22	to	25 "
" Rhubarb, E. I	8 00	to	8 50 "
" Sanguinaria Hond	22	to	25 "
" Senega	1 20	to	1 30 "
" Valerian, English	25	to	30 "
" " German	25	to	30 "
Sal Ammoniac	10	to	11 "
" Epsom	5½	to	6 "
" Soda	6	to	6½ "
Seed, Anise	30	to	35 "
" Canary	7 50	to	8 00 "
" Cardamon	4 00	to	4 50 lbs.
" Hemp	3 00	to	3 25 bus.
" Mustard	18	to	20 lb
Senna, Alex	33	to	37 "